Rain Descends Freely, but Ten Thousand People Turn Out and Listen to a Strong Presentation of the Political Issues.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 2.—Senator John Sherman made his second speech of this campaign in Indiana at this place this afternoon. A steady rain, beginning in the early morning, made the prospect of a good meeting rather dismal, but the people came through the rain and mud until the crowd numbered in the neighborhood of 10,000. The parade in the rain, taking about an hour to pass the rink, where the meeting was held, was the first feature of the rally. At its conclusion a grand rush was made for the hall, and it was soon packed to suffocation. Senator Sherman was introduced by Dr. A. H. Shaffer, and was enthusiastically cheered when be arose to speak. He said:

"Fellow Citizens, and Ladies and Gentlemen -When I was traveling over the State of Ohio, recently, I was occasionally asked 'what about Indiana? and now since I have been in Indiana, I will be able to answer more accurately than I could have done, although I believed the people of Indiana were loyal, and brave, and true [applausel, and would never turn their backs upon their most eminent citizen when he had been designated by the Republican party as a candi-date for chief magistrate of this Union. But I have no longer any doubt about Indiana. I saw yesterday 10,000 to 15,000 people, excited by the highest enthusiasm, marching in the bright sun and warm atmosphere in a county supposed to be Democratic. To-day, although the weather is inclement, I see your streets filled with ardent and enthusiastic people, shouting for Harrison and Morton and the Republican ticket. No rain disturbs you; no mud stops you. I shall go back to Ohio and tell them that the Buckeyes and Hoosiers will march together. [Cheers.]

"What are the topics of the day? What has caused this commotion the country through? I remember to have sung that song when I was a boy, when the elder Harrison was running for President. The Republican party for twenty-four years so administered the affairs of this government under the leadership of such men as Lincoln and Grant that our nation was held in higher repute than any empire or kingdom in the world. [Cheers.] Why was it, then, that four years age the people turned their backs up-on the Republican party? I wish to say, in the first place, that I recognize the general desire of our Democratic friends, as well as Republicans, to do what is best for the good of the whole country.

I have arrived at that period of life when I doubt not but that the great mass of either party intend to do no wrong. I believe that they desire to promote the common interest; but, at the same time, I believe that while they are honest, they do not know as much as we do, and are certainly not on the right track. [Applause]. "First of all, the Democratic pretense made four years ago was that the Republican party was accumulating vast sums of money in the treasury; that it was hoarding it there and keeping it out of the channels of circulation. They said if they came into power they would distribute this money among the people to con-tribute to your comfort and success. That had more influence in Indiana than anything else. They promised civil-service reform, an economical administration, and a reduction of taxes. Has anybody in Indiana received any portion of the money that was to be distributed? [Laughter.] On the contrary, I have the last efficial statement made by the Tmeasury Department, signed by the Democratic Treasurer of the United States. When they went into power they found about \$130,000,000 of surplus money, which was held under the law to maintain the resumption of specie payments and to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. From that day to this they have gone on accumulating a surplus until they had, on Sept. 28, over and above all demands and liabilities, besides large sums of money in the Treasury deposited by citizens, for which silver, and gold, and other certificates are issued, \$221,800,000, which is \$90,000,000 more than was ever in the Treasury under a Republican administration. Whenever, under Republican rule, there was a surplus over and above the requirements of the government, it was applied to the payment of the public debt. The Democratic administration pretended they had not the power until both houses of Congress de-clared they had the power. Then they com-menced to buy bonds. They did another thing, and if there is any hard-handed, hard-fisted Democrat here I want him to take this home with him; they took sixty millions of your money out of the Treasury of the United States and scattered it around among various banks without interest, and with the promise that it should not been drawn against. What excuse did they givel They said the Republicans did it, too. That John Sherman did it, and they made me a kind of flevil with horns. [Laughter.] I never did that thing at all, never; nor did any Republican Secretary of the Treasury ever do it. [Applause.] What we did do was this: When the national banks were organized we said we would make them public depositories, or commercial agents of the people, to collect the internal revenue tax, and to aid the government in the sale of bonds. Whenever any citizen of Indiana wanted to pay tax on whisky or beer, or any other tax imposed under the internal revenue law, or when any citizen desired to purchase

This deposit never exceeded \$15,000,000. They say, too, that John Sherman had at one time \$161,000,000 in the national banks. Let us see about that. When we were refunding the publie debt, when I was called upon as secretary to sell \$600,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, with which to bay for \$600,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, then we made these bank depositories, and we said that if any citizen wanted to buy any of our 4 per cent bonds, he might deposit the money the banks. Then we left that money in the bank for ninety days, and why? Because, under the law, we could not apply that money to the payment of the 6 per cent bonds until we had given ninety days' notice to the holders, and, to prevent the withdrawal of the money from circulation, we left it with the banks for that time. During that time we sold \$600, 00,000 of 4 per cent bonds and paid for \$600,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, thus saving you \$12,000,000 of interest per supum. While this was going on, this money was left with the banks, so that it would not be withdrawn from circulation, but the very mement the ninety days were out, that money was withdrawn from those banks to pay for the six-per-cent, bonds, and the transaction was ended. When any Democratic friends say that the Republican party did these things, I most respectfully and in the politest language. say they are greatly mistaken. [Applause,] I have shown you that this pretense of the Democracy was absolutely unfounded, while, on the other hand, money matters were conducted with marvelous success in Republic an administrations, so much so as to excite the wonder and surprise of Gladstone and Bismarck,

bonds, he might go to any national bank and get

a certificate of deposit and send it to the Treasury

Department, and the government would take

that as money and leave the money in the hands of the bank that was designated by

the individual until it was wanted in the public

of Russia, or of the government of Great Britain itself. [Applause.] "In regard to the charge of rascality, if you can tell me of a single Republican who was turned out of office for that cause, I will give up the ghost. [Applause.] It is one of our proudest boasts that when the government passed from our hands there was not a single man in office, from the smallest postmaster to the Secretary of the Treasury, charged with peculation or defalcation. [Applause.] Is it likely that when General Harrison comes in on the 4th of next March that good a showing will be made by the Democratic party?

and the promise of the United States to pay

\$1,000 is worth more in the market than the

promise of the Emperer of Germany, or the Czar

"Hame you gained anything in your foreign relations by a Democratic administration? [Cries 'No.' 'No.'] When General Grant was President all the powers of the world respected us. [Applause.] Suppose Cleveland had been President when the Alabama claims were settled and England paid us \$15,050,000 in gold, would be have got a dollar or a nickel? Cries 'No.' 'No.' He has shown his ability by his treatment of the fisheries question. What have the soldiers gained by Clevethat big, fat man sitting there in his luxurious upholstered chair and going into the details of a twelve, or eight, or six-dollar pension bill

bravely for the flag, and you have no sympathy for any such poppycock work." [Laughter and Senator Sherman next spoke of the committee which framed the Milis bill, saying it was ap-pointed by an open free-trader, Speaker Carlisle, and contained six Southern brigadiers, who, I do it; 50 cents a bottle.

which Congress had passed, to see if he could

not find a flaw! It is enough to sicken me, and

I don't want to dwell on it. [Applause.] You people, Democrate and Republicans alike, fought

with two Democrats of the North, entered into a secret conclave and formed the Mills bill. As soon as it was reported, Northern Democrats began to squeal. A Connecticut mas said: "If you don't restore the duty on wood screws, there will be no Democratic Congressmen from Connecticut." A man from New Jersey said the same thing of pottery, and so they let wood screws and nottery alone. Here and there they patched up their bill, so as to suit a few Northern Democrats, but wherever the bill affected a district represented by a Republican, struck ruthlessly and recklessly. The policy of protection is a benefit to the farmer directly. guarding him against Canadian and other importations of farm products, and protecting him against the importation of Australian and South American wool. Under this system he has a home market for 92 per cent of all his farm products. The farmers are not the only people who are benefited. Whatever tends to produce general prosperity is beneficial to all classes. The laboring people and the citizen are most directly benefited by this system. Take it away and you bring our laboring men in sharp competition with the laborers of Europe, where they get scarcely enough to support life. Some Democrats say it makes no difference in wages. That is a great error. They say the reduction would fall upon the manufacturer. This is a greater error. If a manufacturer finds he cannot make money, he can go out of business or change his business. You cannot throw the burden upon him. The burden falls upon labor, which is 90 per cent of nearly every production. The question is between American interests and English interests, as was only recently shown by that re-

markably friendly letter of our friend, Mr. Sack-ville West. [Laughter.] I think the meanest act of this administration was to turn its back upon its friend. It was a cowardly act. If Mr. West had come out in favor of me, although his policy was wrong, I never would have turned my back upon him, but would have fought it out on that line if it took all summer. [Cheers.] "This administration has not only secured the indorsement of the rebels of the South and the free-trade elements and the mugwumps of the North, but has the indorsement of the British minister. [Applause.] Indiana has been greatly honored by the nomination of its most eminent citizen for the presidency of the United States. It is a high honor to one of

then, not only as Republicans, but as Democrats, not merely as men belonging to a party, but as men belonging to a great and honored State, to remember the obligation you owe to this eminent citizen and callant soldier, who has been named for the presidency of the United States-Gen. Benjamin Harrison." [Great

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

thirty-eight sister States I appeal to you,

Answer for a Serious Offens CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- Robert D. Fowler, a wellknown Board of Trade member, and president of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company, was held to the Criminal Court, today, on the charge of perjury. In 1883 John Bair, an employe at the packing house, at the stockyards, lost his hand in a sausage machine. He brought suit for damages, but when, in 1884, the case came up for hearing, Mr. Fowler testified that the packing-house was not the property of Fowler Bros., against whom the suit was brought, but of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company. A non suit was taken, and a suit was commenced against the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company and Fowler Bros. jointly. This case resulted, during 1886, in a judgment to Bair for \$7,500. The claim was turned over to the sheriff for collection, but Mr. Fowler informed that officer that the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company owned no property, and that it was all owned by a new concern entitled the Anglo-American Provision Company. A creditor's bill was filed, and in answer Mr. Fowler said that the new company had succeeded the old some months previously. In a suit last spring it is alleged that Mr. Fowler claimed that the property belonged and always had belonged to Fowler Brothers. Then followed the charges of perjury. This phase of the matter has consumed several days in court and the entire afternoon to-day was occupied by the attorneys

appearance before the grand jury. HEWITT'S MORTAR BEDS.

in arguing it. After the decision was announced

Mr. Fowler gave bonds in the sum of \$500 for his

An Incident of War Days That Illustrates His Tireless Energy.

A friend of the Mayor told a Times reporter a story of his employment by President Lincoln at a critical juncture in the progress of the war. and the reporter applied to the Mayor yesterday for the particulars of the occurrence. Mr. Hewitt said:

"Let me think a minute. It was in the winter of 1861 and 1862, just before I went to Europe. I was at the tea-table one Sunday night-we always had something of a company. some twenty or thirty on such occasions-and I was at the head of the table, when a messenger brought me a telegram from Mr. Lincoln. It was a long printed roll. I have the original still somewhere, and it ran this way:

"I understand that you are a man that can do things that other men say can't be done. General Grant is that other men say can't be done. General Grant is at Caris ready to move on Fort Donelson. He has thirty mortar-boats, and thirty mortars are or the way from Pittsburg to Cairo. It is now discovered that there are no mortar beds, for the lack of which the expedition will fail because the Ordnance Bureausay they can't be produced under nine months. They must be at Cario in thirty days. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN. "I had never seen a mortar bed," said Mr. Hewitt, "but I had heard that General Rodman, who was then in command at Watertown Arsenel, had just completed a model of one, and that night I placed myself in communication with him, a thing I had no difficulty in doing, being at the time president of the American treasury. For many years there was in this | Telegraph Company. I was able to get the way from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000 deposited, operators to stand at the machine while I talked not by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by | to General Rodman. In reply to my question, General Rodman said that the first mortar bed had just been completed. I asked him if he could send it down to New York by the Monday night boat at the latest. This was Sunday night, you understand, and there was no way to get it down the next day. He said he could send it if he received orders to do so. I told him to consider that he was under orders for the time being, assuring him that I would see that he re-

ceived them, which I afterward did.

"He sent the mortar bed and it arrived Tuesday morning by the Fall River boat. I spent Monday running around to the Novelty, Allaire and Cornell's iron-works, to secure draughtsmen to be ready Tuesday morning to prepare plans of the several parts of the mortar bed on its arrival. I found that it weighed about a ton and a half, and was composed of several connected parts. I had it carted to the Novelty ironworks and taken to pieces, and distributed the pieces around among the three works I have mentioned, each agreeing to make certain parts, and to do all they possibly could to get them ready in time. The material to make them was not on hand, and had to be provided. Being in the iron business I knew who made the different kinds of material. The principal maker of an essential kind of iron refused to change his rolls to make what was wanted, and I telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln to send an officer to take possession of his works, which he did. The work progressed with such success that, as a result, I was able to send the first mortar bed forward in thirteen days from the time I received Mr. Lincoln's telegram, and the whole thirty in twenty-six days. I sent a messenger on with each mortar-bed and the car upon which it was loaded was attached to the express trains, with a printed order of the Secretary of War pasted upon it. which read as follows: "This car must not be side-tracked under penalty of death. By order of the Secretary of War."

General Grant received the mortar beds on time, the expedition went forward and Donelson and Henry were taken. I paid all the expenses of making and forwarding the mortar beds, amounting to over \$30,000. At the time paper money was substantially at par or nearly so. When I got my pay in paper money, a year afterward, paper money had depreciated over a half, and I got it then only on the order of Mr. Lincoln, with whom'I then had my first interview. When I was presented to him he said: "Why, you are not such a tremendous fellow after all. I thought you must be seven feet high and weigh 300 pounds."

A Woman's Curious Will.

One of the queerest wills on record was probated here to-day. It is that of Mrs. Maggie Wilson. The testator provides for funeral expenses for herself, which shall include a hearse and four carriages for her friends. She also exland's election? [A voice: 'Vetoes.'] Think of | pressly provides that the two china dogs in her room at the time of drawing the will "shall be separated and each one piaced in a nice box with a glass front, one box to be placed on the grave of her late beloved husband, Robert, in Spring Grove, and one box on the grave of the testator, who shall be buried mear her bushand." The will also provides for the distribution of her effects among friends, one lady being given a "nice towel," woven by the testator's mother. A host of friends are bequeathed the testator's money, she having no relations.

Cure that cough. Brown's Expectorant will

MR. BLAINE IN CONNECTICUT

The Voters of that State Warned of the Danger That Threatens the Workers.

The Speaker Also Intimates that a Large Share of the Democratic Corruption Fund Is Drawn from "Pet" National Banks.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3.-James G. Blaine and party arrived in this city at noon. They were met at the depot by the Young Men's Republican Club and escorted to the Green, where Mr. Blaine was introduced to an audience of 3,500 by ex-Governor Harrison. Mr. Blaine spoke for about ten minutes, saying, among other things:

"If Connecticut is not ready to defend the doctrine of protection, then she must not expect other people to do it for her. Connecticut is one of the States in this Union that is probably more largely benefited by protection than any other State." Referring to the government funds deposited

in national banks, he said: "I find that there have been \$60,000,000 loaned to the national banks without interest. I say loaned to the national banks-the pet bankswhile only four millions and a half have gone to pay the debt of the Nation during the past month. This is the most erandalous transaction in the history of the Nation. I do not charge corruption on the part of the Secretary, nor that the banks are corrupt. But I have my suspicions. It was a very learned federal judge who said from the bench that 'Any fool can be taught to reason, but suspicion is divine. I shall continue to suspect that, in this connection, a large fund has been contributed for the election of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. I repeat it, that out of the \$60.000,-000 that have been loaned to the banks without interest, a large fund has been provided to reelect Mr. Cleveland."

In conclusion he said: "On Tuesday next the fate of protection in this country is to be settled. If the people of the United States do not uphold it, then you will never make another rally on this issue successfully. It is for Connecticut and the Connectical voters to determine whether that end shall be accomplished."

Mr. Blaine was then escorted to the station, where he took a special train for Derby. At Derby Mr. Blaine and party were escorted to the residence of Thomas Wallace, where lunch was served. The party were then driven to the and gave Mr. Blaine a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Blaine was introduced and spoke supstantially as follows:

"Fellow-citizens-If you allow the protective

law to be broken down and destroyed, when do you think it will be put back again? Do you think you can vote for a free-trade party for fun and have some one else maintain the protective principle for you! If you will put General Harrison in the presidential chair I will guarantee that the protective tariff will not be disturbed. They are opposing us in every way and manner. fair and unfair. While I was in the West I read an interview with Postmaster-general Dickinson, in which he described New England as selfishly hanging on to the body-politic, absorbing its wealth and giving back nothing. He described us as an unpatriotic people, who had not done as much to suppress the rebellion as Missouri and Kentucky. [Laughter.] I had to say something about him, and he replied, describing the laboring man of New England as in the last stages of starvation. He said that in Fall River there were a thousand men with families and they could not earn more than 40 or 50 cents a day for the whole family [a voice: 'He is a —— liar']; that occasionally the family had a little pork to est; that they did not have five pounds of beef a year; that they lived mostly on bread and some times were obliged to go to bed without anything to eat. Gentlemen, do not mean this to ridicule Mr. Dickinson, but it is of that stuff and of stuff like it, that is all through the West and Southwest. The arguments against the tariff are malicious. They represent New England as having two classes, one class rolling wealth; and around them a bordering on starvation. This mode of speaking of the results of protection and describing New England is a libel on the most industrious and one of the most deserving sections of the Union. The question pressed upon you to-day is: Are you willing to trust the President of the United States, who sent the free trade message to Congress? Are you willing to trust him with the tariff! The whole question, my friends, is a question of wages, and, being a question of wages, the votes of the men who earn wages can decide this election. The Western Democrats say that New England has palaces on every hill-top. I have lived in New England many years, and never saw but a few of them. The vast number of the people are the comfortably well-off. It is in their hands, and always has been in their bands, to make and unmake the laws of the country. All of the millionaires from the Atlantic to the Pacific cannot offset the votes of the workingmen of this valley. [Applause.] You can out-vote them all as often as you like. You have it in your power to mold public opinion stronger than they can. You can argue the matter for courselves, and if the Republican party shall lose the support of the men who are comfortably well-off, or the farmers and workmen in factories, the Republican party ceases to exist. It was made of such men. Cleveland did not have the Senate in his hands and has not been able to stir one hair of the protective tariff. The Democrats say: 'Did not Republicans predict all sorts of disaster if the Democrats got in, and don't you see that we have as good times now as before? As if Cleveland had anything to do with that! Why, we are having good times because the Democrats have been guarded by the Republican Senate. Cheers. | The President and the members of the House from the South bave stood for free trade, and the struggle is now whether to reinforce the Senate with a Republican President or give way and let the Democrats have full swing. Will you reinforce the Senate for protection, or the House for free trade? If Connecticut shall give her electoral vote to Harrison, you may rest secure in the belief that the business of the country will go on, as it has for a quarter of a century, in peace and prosperity. But if Connecticut allows her vote to favor free trade, then you will have abundant leisure in your competition with the ill-paid labor of Europe to calculate just how much you have made out of it. The time for argument is late. There are few men in the United States who

the special train hurried to New Haven, where he at once took a train for New York. FORECASTS OF ELECTION.

will be converted between this and Tuesday.

But if I can reach one man by my voice and

make him fee! that he has the power to protect

his own interests, then I shall feel that I have

Mr. Blaine was then escorted to the depot, and

not worked in vain." [Tremendous applause.]

Hill Democrats Who Will Vote for Harrison-Prospects in New Jersey.

Special in Philadelphia Press. It is beginning to be seen as the fight closes n that many Hill Democrats are for Harrison. In the drifting crowds in the up-town hotels some can be found who openly talk that way. They feel confident of Hill's election, unless the great majority of the Prohibition vote is turned in for Miller. No close estimate can be made on that point. A canvass of a few districts shows that Miller's campaign has drawn a great deal of it back to its old party allegiance, but there is no indication that Miller is going to get any great amount of it that will not also be given to Harrison, Cleveland seems likely to beat Hill a little in this city, but all in all, through the State Hill will be pretty sure to lead Cleveland. Whether it will be enough to | Jersey. elect him while beating Cleveland will depend on the narrowness of the majorty. If the majority for Harrison should reach 20,000 it would undoubtedly carry everything with it, including Miller and the Republican city ticket in New York, but if the majority for Harrison goes down to 10,000 or below, it would offer a chance for a division of honors both on the State and city ticktes. This is what is expected by those Democrats who concede that Harrison is practically certain to carry the State. Better news comes every day from New

Jersey to the Republican headquarters, and the Democrats, who have hitherto felt no great anxiety about that State, although it is to receive a liberal share of the money to be spent, are beginning to get considerably alarmed. All the Republican leaders in New Jersey have made the most emphatic pledges to carry the State, and the national committee now shares something of their confidence in the result. A thorough canvass of the State has been made and particular attention given to ascertaining the disposition of the third party (Prohibition) vote, which has cost the Republicans the election for several years. It is found that from 60 to 75 per cent. of it is likely to support Harrison, while the Prohibition party will get accessions from temperance Democrats, who have lost patience with the course of their party on the temperance question.

A Scotch-American Protectionist. Owen County Journal. Mr. Andrews, senior member of the Lancaster Block Coal Company, gave the Journal a pleas-

man, and recently visited his native land. He came to this country with no other capital but a strong will, indomitable pluck and plenty of muscle. He came in free-trade times, and for seven years had a hard time with low wages and wild-cat money. Then the Republican tariff took the place of Democratic free trade and he prospered. He is a protectionist because he has worked under free-trade times and protection times, and knows for himself the adsurplus is a good thing to have, and says that he has noticed that those men who began the race of life with him, and who were afraid of a surplus and went and reduced their surpluses at the saloon as soon as they got a few dollars abead, were poor yet, while those who carefully kept their surplus cash and added to it every year were now in good circumstances.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK. A Correspondent Who was Present Tells How the Fight Originated.

F. D. M., in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Just about this time there was a break in the Republican procession, and the Democrats, who had been chafing for some time and making re-marks to the effect that "It's a damn queer country where white men have to stand back for niggers," determined to push through the Republican procession and resume their march. They did so under the instructions of their commanders. A minute or two afterward the rear of the Republican procession came up-con-sisting of two colored batteries drawing cannon and carrying torches, and singing campaign songs, and found themselves shut off from the front of the procession by the County Democracy parade. They tried to get through, but the Democrats refused them the opportunity and huried all kinds of insulting epithets at

trotting park, where 10,000 persons gathered til suddenly the whole crowd of colored men who had passed into Twenty-fifth street, came rushing back into Sixth avenue, having received the alarm that the Democrats were "doing up" the rear outheir procession. They came back 500 strong on the dead run, and, as they poured into Sixth avenue, they filled that broad thoroughfare from side to side, like a black cloud, and swept everything before them. I never saw such a sight and can not describe it. I will never again believe the old saying that a negro will not fight, any more than I will believe the words of the old song, "Some folks say that a nigger won't steal." The evident terror to the white people was the razor. The negroes used their battle axes carried by the "sappers and miners." They used the spear-heads upon their torch-lights, and used their fists. The white men could stand this and fight back with such weapons, as they had them all, but when the cry was raised. "They are using razors," the white men broke and fled in consternation. They rushed into doorways, stores, saloons, restaurants, threw away their torches and bandannas and big bearskin shakes, and turned their coats wrongside out in order to disguise themselves, and so get away from the frantic negroes and their dreadful razors. The negroes cleared out the street.

There was no withstanding them. I was holding my place in the restaurant doorway, and watching the wild scene in the street, hearing the whack, whack of the torchstaffs as the negroes and white men banged each other's heads, seeing men go down in the melee, or stagger, blood-covered, up to the side-walk, when suddenly I saw a beautiful sight. It was a detachment of sixty policemen coming down the avenue on the double quick from the Thirtieth-street station. When you see a charge of the New York police, you see a fine and inspiriting sight. They are picked men, big, handsome fellows as a rule, and spleudidly disciplined. I could not but admire the line of the New York "guardians of the peace" as they came down the avenue and swept everything be-fere them. There was a sharp rattle of clubs upon the skulls of the men fighting in the streets, shouts, and yells, and cries of pain as the ricters went down before the irresistible rush of the police. I kept myself in the doorway so closely that I think the configuration of that door, panels, door-knob, lock and all, is faithfully printed upon my back. But in one minute after the front rank of the policemen struck the howling, fighting mob, everything was quiet, and I ventured out of my retirement along with the other people in the doorway

who had been struggling with me for a back The street looked like a battle-field. A dozen men were struggling up, moaning with pain. and other men assisting them, and the pavement was strewn with torches, lanterns, helmets, hats and clubs. In a drug-store a few feet away were six or eight men, covered with blood, waiting for the arrival of doctors to care for them. The young dude who had been the main instrument in precipitating the trouble was leaning against a lamp-post, his fine cambric handkerchief which he held to his face soaked with blood. Walking up to Twenty-seventh, and across down on the west side of the avenue, I saw scores of blood spots upon the pavement. One of the colored men rode his horse on a canter down the middle of the crowded sidewalk, and was met by a white rider, and they fought each other fiercely, sitting upon their horses, while the people they had ridden over were being picked up and cared for. It is probable that four or five deaths will result from the riot, and | still the speaker kept on, and at last noon came at least a hundred people were injured. The whole trouble came from the impatience of the | tence. And a single man, who was triumphant, Democratic procession in refusing to wait until the whole line of the colored Republicans had passed, who, as I have said, had the right of way, and in trying to force themselves through the Republican line.

MRS. M'CLELLAN'S OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

Some Facts About the Great General, and His Neglect by the Administration. New York Mail and Express.

A gentleman who was an intimate friend Gen. George B. McClellan for many years, and particularly during the campaign of 1884, during a conversation with a reporter relates some facts about the General which should prove interesting reading to the members of the Mc Clellan clubs, and others who knew and loved the great commander.

"It is not generally known," said he, "that Mr. Cleveland deliberately insulted General McClellan more than once, and after having given to other men all the first-class offices in Europe, including the mission to Berlin to the ma) who was his make weight in his own presidential canvass, George H. Pendleton. Secretary Bayard, instructed by Mr. Cleveland telegraphed him offering him the expensive, unhearthly, exile mission to Russia, which General McClellan promptly declined. The President showed the greatest hostility to the General in many other ways, and he concluded long before the Cabinet was completed that Cleveland did not propose to have any Union soldiers in it. It was a perfectly natural thing to expect that McClellan would have been made Secretary of War, as McClellan had done great deal to make the Democratic canvass successful, by both public and private acts, especially in the States of New York and New

"Mrs. McClellan in no sense desires the re election of Grover Cleveland, and she has requested an old soldier, who fought under her gailant husband, to use his influence with the 'boys' to oppose his election, and I would suggest that it would be well for every man who loved the name of General McClellan, and the clubs and other organizations which bear his name, to comply with this expressed wish. "General McClellan has often, both in his letters and conversation, said that he did not regard the administration of Mr. Cleveland as being in any sense a Democratic one."

What Controls the Price of Wheat, Chicago Journal.

A correspondent asks if the price of wheat at Liverpool controls the price of wheat in the United States. No! The price of wheat is controlled by the quantity that the farmers of the Northwest have to sell. The price at Dakota railroad stations controls the price at Liverpool to a far greater extent than the Liverpool price controls the Dakota price.

Col. Ingersoll on the Stump.

Had the Academy of Music in Brooklyn been ten times the size it is it would still have been too small to night to accommodate the thousands who flocked to hear Col. Robert G. Ingersoll tell why he intended to vote for Harrison and Morton, and against Grover Cleveland and English free trade. Colonel Ingersoll made an able and aut call on Tuesday. Mr. Andrews is a Scotch- | telling speech.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN,

Indications. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. For Ohio-Threatening weather and rain; clearing in western portion of Tennessee and Ohio; colder, with a moderate cold wave; northwesterly winds. For Indiana-Fair: colder: preceded in southeast portion by rain to-night; northwesterly winds.

ing temperature, except in extreme southern portion slightly colder.
For Lower Michigan-Fair, preceded by rain in southern portion; colder in southeast portion; slightly warmer in northwest portion; westerly winds. For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

For Illinois-Fair; northwesterly winds; slowly ris-

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 29.90 68 69 South Cloudy 2 P. M... 29.85 60 94 Swest Lt. rain. 7 P. M... 29.86 60 97 South H'y rain. 1.25 Maximum thermometer, 70; minimum thermome ter, 59. Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 2,

Mean. 64
Departure from normal. 19
Total excess or deficiency since Nov.1 35
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1—913

General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2-7 P. M.

Bar- Thermometer. Pre-ome-ter. Exp. Min. Max tat's and hurled all kinds of insulting epithets at them.

At this point the young dude came to the front again, and made a remark to one of the young colored men sitting upon a gun that no man with any self-respect could endure. The colored man jumped off from the gun and struck the young Democratic dude squarely in the face. I think the latter went over about three times before he struck against a railing in front of a well-known restaurant. That was the signal for trouble, and in half a minute I found myself in the midst of one of the bloodiest political riots that has occurred in New York for many years. There was a general knock down and drag-out all around me. Ladles were soreaming, men shouting. There was the crash of lanters on the heads of men, kicks, cuffs and yells, until it seemed to me that pandemonium had broken loose. Twice I was thrown over in the mad rush of the mob, and finally a fortunate eddy sent me into the door of the turmoil of the fight.

The white men were getting the better of the struggle and pushing back the colored men, until suddenly the whole crowd of colored men, until suddenly the whole crowd of colored men who had passed into Twenty-fifth street, came rushing back into Sixth avenue, having received the
 Dvluth, Minn
 29.84
 40
 34
 42
 Clear,

 St. Paul, Minn
 29.92
 42
 36
 48
 T Clear,

 Morehead, Minn
 29.94
 48
 28
 64
 Clear,

 St. Vincent, Minn
 29.82
 40
 46
 T Clear,

 St. Vincent, Minn
 29.82
 40
 46
 T Clear,

 Davenport, Ia
 30.02
 44
 50
 50
 Clear,

 Dubuque, Ia
 30.00
 42
 46
 48
 Clear,

 Des Moines, Ia
 30.06
 48
 40
 54
 Clear,

 St. Louis, Mo
 30.14
 56
 50
 60
 Clear,

 St. Sill, Ind. T
 30.18
 60
 52
 74
 .04
 Clear,

 Formalis
 30.10
 58
 36
 64
 Clear,
 Clear,

 North Platte, Neb
 30.12
 52
 26
 64
 Clear,
 Ft. Sully, D. T... 30.04 48 22 62 Clear. Bismarck, D. T... 30.02 38 28 54 Clear.

T-Traces of precipitation. LONGEST SPEECH ON RECORD. A Member of the British Columbia Legislature Speaks for Twenty-Six Hours.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been that made by Mr. De Cosmos, in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a message was pending, the passage of which would take from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session. Unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day, the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 A. M. and began a speech against the bill. Its friends cared little, as they supposed that by 1 or 2 o'clock he would be through and the bill would be put on its passage. One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still-he had not more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock-he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock-be produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth-be was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For awhile they made merry over it, but as it came on dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them, because each one afforded him a chance to discuss and gain time. They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy, no adjournment for dinner, no chance to do more than wet his lips with water, no wandering from his subject, no sitting down. Twilight darkened, the gas was lit, members slipped out to dinner in relays and returned to sleep in squads; but De Cosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing and trying to look wide awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It cannot be said that it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impothough his voice bad sunk to a husky whisper; his eyes were almost shut, and bleared, and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours and saved

the lands. THE ORIGIN OF PROTECTION.

How the First Customs Dutles Came to Be Imposed by Parliament, Edinburgh Review. The customs-whose origin is unknownwere certainly imposed by the crown before they

were granted by Parliament. They were the duties which the merchants, who in early days were almost exclusively foreigners, were "accustomed" to pay the crown for the privilege of trade and possibly protection. And the great charter distinctly recognizes the crown's right, for while it condemns the "mala tolta," or unjust toils, it reserves "antiquas et rectas con-suetudines," the ancient and ordered customs. These ancient customs are believed to have comprised export duties on wool, skins, and leather, and a "prisage" on wine. Their amount is not known, but sixty years after the great charter, in 1275, the merchante, for the sake of increased protection, undertook to pay higher duties-of 6 shillings 8 pence on the sack of wool, or 300 wool-fells, and 13 shillings pence on the last of leather-and these increased duties were formally voted by Parliament. They were raised without authority by Edward I, in 1294 and 1297, but the increased exactions were condemned in the latter year as "mala tolta" when Parliament formally recognized the rates of 1275. Henceforth the latter were known as the ancient or great customs. Twenty-seven years later, in 1302, Edward I, in some want of money, commuted the prisage of wine for a fixed duty of 2 shillings the cask; and in the same year he made an agreement with the foreign merchants for additional duties on wool, wool-fells and bides, for additional duties on cloth, and for the payment of what would now be called an ad valorem duty of 3 pence on the pound on all exported and imported commodities. These duties were thenceforward known as the new or small customs. The King endeavored, though without success, to extend them to native merchants in the following year; and in 1309, during the reign of Edward II, the new customs formed the subject of a petition to Parliament and were suspended. Subsequently revived, "they received legal sanction in the statute of the staple in 1353." But this statute did not finally settle the point in dispute, and so lately as in Tudor as well as in Stuart times the crown claimed a right to increase the rates or impose fresh duties without parliamentary sanction. In 1604 one Bates, a Turkey merchant-the Hampden of indirect taxation-refused to pay a new duty on currents, and the judges formally decided that "the seaports are the king's gates, which he may open and shut to whom he pleases." Bates therefore was ordered to pay the impost. Emboldened, perhaps, by this decision, Charles I, from 1625 to 1641, collected the port duties by royal warrant, and during that period a new book of rates was published by his authority.

The Charming Indiana Artist.

New York Evening Telegram. Miss Madge Wickham, the young violinist, who was presented by Mrs. Calvin S. Brice to a number of her friends on Wednesday evening, is personally a most attractive girl, and has won for herself an enviable position in the artistic | from."

All Grocers sell SANTA CLAUS SOAP. Made by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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TELEPHONE 364 BRYCE'S BREEL D Cheaper than Flour

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS world of Europe. She has played to most of the crowned heads, and has received many jeweled souvenirs from them. The Prince and Princess of Wales sent her a brooch in the shape of a violin set in diamonds and rubies as a compliment to her playing at Malberough House during the jubilee festivities last year. The late Emperor Frederick and Von Moltke often listened to her playing with delight. At Mrs. Brice's she played the G major Romanza of Bee-

companied by Mr. Albert Greenhalgh. Mrs. Brice will shortly give a large reception for her

thoven with great effect, and was admirably ac-

young friend. The Pleasure of Getting Well. A. P. Ward, in Harper's Monthly. It is a paradise, an intermediate state batween sickness and health, where there is neither judgment nor condemnation, neither temptation nor struggle, where, in short, as his doctor tells him. "There is nothing to do but to get well." He examines his arms and legs, and moves his toes, taking pleasure in his muscular endowment as he did some thirty, forty, or fifty years ago, when he first made his own acquaintance. A little thing pleases him, especially a little thing to eat. He is astonished to find what an engrossing, elevating delight eating may be, above all when accompanied by a sense of obligation to one's own worn out tissues. He feels generous to himself, and again grateful to himself for that generosity. He swells with pride and sat-isfaction in his daily gains. Every meal is a mile-stone on the way, a sacrifice to Hygeia, a joyful ceremonial. His selfish heart expands into the juicy tenderness of an ever-increasing humanitarianism. He longs for his kind, longs to extend the warm hand of friendship to his brother man. Intoxicated with fresh draughte of health, he feels the philanthropic impulses of one who would "treat the town." He laughs easily and enjoys the racket in the street, threatens to take a ride with the ragman in his belled cars, tosses a handful of pennies to the organ-grinder, tolerates the cracked voice of a flute on a neighboring corner, appreciates anew the clumsy efforts of humanity to conquer the sadness of living. Trees and clouds and "that sort of thing" pall on his taste. He is "ready to see the fellows any time," and takes it seriously to heart if they do not rush to his door in a body and besiege it day and night. The bottles are banished. The curtains are rolled up as high as they will go. In pours a stream of blazing light, announcing, like the blare of trumpets, the prisoner's release. Shadows and fancies fade together. Sick-bed repentances linger with a softening influence. but no longer clutch him by the throat. He feels his legs under him again, weak and shaky,

burst his eccoon. It was worth all the being ill, he tells you, to be born again in this fashion, Good Advice to Republicans,

but they are his own. He has chipped his shell,

Boston Journal. Don't pass your time in speculating upon the possible results of the election, thus wasting valuable hours, but devote your leisure moments to good, solid work.

Don't say the day after election that you would rather have given \$500 than had the result as it is, when a small amount, if given to-day, would have produced the result you desired. Don't forget that, if the Democrate triumph in this election, business of all kinds will be un-

settled for the next four years. Don't pretend on election day that one vote is of little consequence. It may turn the scale, especially if there are hundreds who shirk their duty under this plea. Don't waste your vital forces in angry disputes

with political Bourbons, but use your persuasive powers with those who are inclined to listen to Don't get excited and make foolish bets, but work hard for your candidate and leave vaporing to ward-room bummers.

Wanted to Know Too Much. Buffalo Courier. The stories illustrating the struggles of the youthful mind with the intricactes of theology

shore, when the latter sought to improve the shining hour by turning a little moral and implanting a little instruction in regard to cos-"Pearl," she asked, "who made all these rocks!" "God," replied the six year-old maiden, dig-

are well-nigh innumerable, and each generation

of children add to the supply. Little Pearl was

one day walking with her mother on the sea-

ging busily at the well she was constructing in the sand. "What did He make them of !" proceeded the mother, pleased with the readiness with which the expected answer was given.

"Of dirt, I suppose." "But where did He get the dirtf" still asked the questioner. The little one looked up with the weary air of

one who sees a long line of queries marshaled behind those already put forward, and gave an impatient firt with her shovel. "Oh, do be still, mamma," she said. "The next thing you'll be asking me where God came

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. VICE-PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York. Republican Electors. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD, of Vanderburg.

THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo. NICHOLAS MCCARTY, of Marion, J. D. OLIVER, of St. Joseph. First-CICERO BUCHANAN, of Venderburg. Second-THOMAS, J. BROOKS, of Martin. Third-DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison. Fourth-JOHN O. CRAVENS, of Ripley. Fifth-DAVID E, BEEM, of Owen.
Sixth-LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry.
Seventh-WINFIELD T. DURBIN, of Madison.
Eighth-JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan.

Ninth-DAVID C. SCULL, of Boone.
Tenth-FRANK SWIGART, of Case.
Eleventh-WM. H. TRAMMEL, of Huntingto
Twelfth-WM. L. PENFIELD, of DeKalb,
Thirteenth-HIRAM S. BIGGS, of Kosatuska. Congressional, First District—FRANK B. POSEY. Second—THOMAS N. BRAXTON. Third-STEPHEN D. SAYLES. Fourth-MANLY D. WILSON. Fifth-HENRY C. DUNCAN. Sixth-THOMAS M. BROWNE. Seventh-THOMAS E. CHANDBER. Eighth-JAMES, T. JOHNSTON. Ninth-JOSEPH B. CHEADLE.

Tenth-WILLIAM D. OWEN.

Eleventh-GEORGE W. STEELE. Twelfth-JAMES B. WHITE.

Thirteenth-WILLIAM HOYNES Legislative and Judicial FERDINAND WINTER WILLIAM E. TOUSEY. JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELBY AND HANCOCK, SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby. MILLARD F. CONNETT GEORGE F. McGINNIS. GEORGE C. WEBSTER,

WILLIAM W. WALDEN. JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELBY AND HAM WARREN R. KING, of Hancock. JUDGE NINETLENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL HARRISON T. TINCHER, of Marion,

CHARLES C. HECKMA

State Ticket. ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey. IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks. JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,

1st District—SHAS D. COFFEY, of Clay,
2d District—J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings. 4th District-WALTER OLDS, of Whitley. SECRETARY OF STATE, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake. AUDITOR OF STATE, BRUCE CARR, of Orange TREASURER OF STATE,

JULIUS A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg LOUIS T. MICHENER, of Shelby. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIO HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boons REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. JOHN L GRIFFITHS, of Marion.

County Ticket. LEANDER A. FULMER. MAHLON H. FLOYD. THEO. A. WAGNER. JACOB W. LOEPER. BENJAMIN F. OSBORN. FIELDING BEELER

Her Poem. Detroit Free Press. She glided into the office and quietly ap-

proached the editor's desk. "I have written a poem," she began.
"Weil!" exclaimed the editor with a look and tone intended to annihilate, but she wouldn't annibilate worth a cent, and resumed: "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn,"

"Oh!" interrupted the editor, with extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how relieved ! eel. A poem written on your father's barn, eh! I was afraid it was writter on paper and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn l'il stop and read the poem. Good afternoon, misa

Coughs and Colds-Those who are suffering from coughs, cold sore throat, etc., should try Brown's Brought Troches. Sold only in boxes.